Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple, Mangalore, Karnataka

@kudlainfo
Shri Vishnu Murthi Temple
Kompadavu, Mucchuru

Ref: Google

Kompadavu Shri Vishnumurthy Temple is an ancient Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Vishnu, located in the serene Kompadavu village of Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka. Believed to be **over 1,000 years old**, this sacred site dates back to the early medieval period and serves as a vital spiritual pillar for the local community. [1, 2, 3]

Key Highlights & Features

- **Presiding Deity**: The temple houses a powerful idol of Lord Vishnumurthy (a form of Lord Vishnu), revered by devotees as the supreme protector and sustainer of the universe. [1]
- **The Sacred Trinity**: Mythologically and culturally, this temple forms a prominent trinity of ancient shrines in the immediate region, closely linked alongside the Muchur Shree Durga Parameshwari Temple and the Nellitheertha Cave Somanatha Temple. [1, 2]
- **Tranquil Ambiance**: Unlike more crowded commercial transit temples, it remains nestled deep within coastal Karnataka's natural greenery, preserving a quiet, high-vibrational atmosphere ideal for meditation and prayer. [1, 2, 3]

Visitor Information

- **Timings**: Open daily from **6:30 AM to 9:00 PM**. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- **Location & Distance**: Situated roughly **23 km away from Mangalore city center**. It sits in close proximity to the popular pilgrimage spots of Muchur and Nellitheertha. [1, 2]
- **Best Time to Visit**: Weekends and weekdays are generally peaceful. The temple sees its highest local footfall during major Vaishnava festivals like Sri Krishna Janmashtami, festival occurrences, and special family pooja days

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Ref: FaceBook: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1GpzCbuRHP/

Kompadavu Vishnu Temple

Kompadavu Shri Vishnumurthy Temple is located in Kompadavu village, about 23 km from Mangalore city, in the Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.Kompadavu Vishnumurthy Temple is believed to be over 1000 years old, dating back to the early medieval period. The temple is deeply rooted in the cultural and spiritual landscape of the region and is considered sacred by locals. It forms one part of a powerful trinity of temples in the area, alongside the Muchur Durga Parameshwari Temple and the Nellitheertha Cave Somanatha Temple.

The main deity worshipped here is Lord Vishnumurthy, a form of Lord Vishnu, who is believed to be the protector and sustainer of the universe. The idol is said to radiate a sense of peace and benevolence, and devotees offer prayers for protection, health, and prosperity. Lord Vishnu is worshipped here with full devotion through daily rituals and offerings.

Architecture

The architecture of Kompadavu Shri Vishnumurthy Temple is simple, traditional, and rustic, reflecting the rural style of old Tulu Nadu temples. The temple has a small sanctum with a tiled roof and wooden interiors. The walls are built using laterite stone, and the flooring is modest. While not grand or richly ornamented, the structure is charming and holds deep spiritual power. The temple premises also house shrines dedicated to local deities and Bhootas, who are revered guardian spirits in the Tulu Nadu tradition.

Sthalapurana

Long ago, in the ancient forests near present-day Kompadavu, a great sage named Jabali Maharishi was performing deep penance inside a sacred cave known as Nellitheertha. His goal was to seek the blessings of the Divine Mother, Goddess Durga, for the welfare of the world and for the upliftment of dharma in the region.

Pleased by the sage's devotion and years of intense tapas (penance), Goddess Durga appeared before him in a powerful form and granted him a divine boon. She told the sage that this region, blessed by his penance, would become a spiritually charged land. To make it sacred, she declared that three powerful temples would rise here, each dedicated to one aspect of the divine trinity:

1. A Shiva temple at Nellitheertha, where Lord Shiva would bless devotees in the form of Somanatha.

2. A Durga temple at Muchur, where she herself would be worshipped as Durga Parameshwari.

3. A Vishnu temple at Kompadavu, where Lord Vishnu would reside as Vishnumurthy, the protector of the universe.

Following this divine vision, the temple at Kompadavu came into existence, becoming the sacred abode of Lord Vishnumurthy. The locals believe that the idol of Lord Vishnu was self-manifested (swayambhu) or installed through divine guidance.

Over time, this region came to be known as "Kovalapura", a spiritually powerful place where the energies of Shiva, Shakti, and Vishnu balance and protect the land. It is said that a pilgrimage to all three temples in one day brings great spiritual merit and fulfillment of sincere wishes.

Even today, this divine link is remembered and respected. Devotees often visit the Muchur, Nellitheertha, and Kompadavu temples together to complete the divine trinity circuit, which symbolizes the harmony of creation (Vishnu), preservation (Durga), and destruction (Shiva) in the universe.

Bhoota Worship

Apart from Lord Vishnu, this temple is also associated with Bhoota worship, a traditional spirit worship system in Tulu Nadu. Two major guardian spirits worshipped here are Vyaghra Chamundi and Rakteshwari. They are believed to protect the temple and the village from negative forces. Special pujas are held for them during temple festivals.

Festivals

The main annual festival of the Kompadavu Shri Vishnumurthy Temple is celebrated for four days during the Makara Purnima (January–February). It includes rituals, special pujas, Bhoota kola (spirit dance), and community feasts. The celebration draws devotees from nearby towns and villages. The temple is also active during Vishnu-related festivals such as Vaikuntha Ekadashi, Krishna Janmashtami, and Tulasi Vivaha.

Ref: Google Gemini

Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple,

Mangalore, Karnataka

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and sub-deities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, donation info with contact phone number, any other info...etc

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Here is a comprehensive guide to **Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple**, located near Mangalore, Karnataka.

📍 Location

- **Village:** Kompadavu, Mangalore Taluk
- **District:** Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka
- **Landmark / Stop:** Manjana Katte Stop
- **Distance:** Approximately **23 km** northeast of Mangalore city center.

🚌 How to Get There

- **By Road (Private / Taxi / Drive):**
  - **Route from Mangalore:** Take the Mangalore–Moodabidri Road \rightarrow Pass Gurupura, Kaikamba, and Ganjimatha.
  - About **3 km past Ganjimatha**, turn left towards **Niddodi**.
  - Drive about **4 km** on this road, then turn left at **Manjana Katte**.
  - Drive another **2 km** down the inner village road to reach the temple premises.

- **By Bus:** Local buses run from Mangalore/Kaikamba/Ganjimatha toward Niddodi and Muchur. Get down at **Manjana Katte stop** and take a short auto-rickshaw ride or taxi to the temple.
- **By Train:** Nearest major railway station is **Mangalore Central (MAQ)** or **Mangalore Junction (MAJN)** (~25–28 km).
- **By Air:** Nearest airport is **Mangaluru International Airport (IXE)** (~15–18 km away).

✨ Speciality of this Temple

- **Part of the Sacred Kshethra Trinity:** The temple forms an inseparable spiritual triad alongside **Nellitheertha Sri Somanatheshwara Cave Temple** and **Muchur Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple**.
- **Ancient Kovalapura:** In ancient inscriptions and Tulu Nadu traditional records, the surrounding area of Kompadavu was recorded as **Kovalapura**.
- **Serene Rural Heritage:** Unlike heavily commercialized pilgrimage sites, Kompadavu retains an untouched, deeply peaceful, traditional Tulu Nadu atmosphere.

📜 History and Legends

- **The Legend of Jabali Maharishi:** According to local *Sthalapurana*, the great sage **Jabali Maharishi** performed intense penance inside the natural cave at nearby Nellitheertha to seek the protection of the Divine Mother. Pleased with his devotion, Goddess Durga appeared before him and blessed the region, declaring that the Holy Trinity—**Shiva, Durga (Shakti), and Vishnu**—would permanently reside in close proximity to maintain spiritual balance:
    1. **Lord Shiva** at Nellitheertha (Somanatheshwara).
    2. **Goddess Durga** at Muchur (Durga Parameshwari).
    3. **Lord Vishnu** at Kompadavu (Vishnumurthy).
- **Historical Origins:** The shrine is estimated to be over 1,000 years old, dating back to the early medieval period in Tulu Nadu history.

🏛️ Architecture

- **Traditional Tulu Nadu / Coastal Karnataka Style:** The structure features rustic, traditional architecture built using local laterite stone walls (*Chira*) and a sloping wooden roof tiled with Mangalore tiles.
- **Layout:**
    - **Garbhagudi (Sanctum Sanctorum):** Compact square sanctum enshrining the main idol.
    - **Theertha Mantapa & Prangana:** A simple inner courtyard (*Sthanaka*) and outer paved yard (*Prangana*).

    - **Bhoota Sthana:** Dedicated outer shrines/platforms for the village guardian spirits (*Daivas*).

🕉️ Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity: Lord Vishnumurthy** (Lord Vishnu as the preserver and protector of the universe).
- **Guardian Deities / Daivas (Bhootas):**
    - **Vyaghra Chamundi**
    - **Rakteshwari**

🔔 Daily Rituals, Poojas & Charges

- **Daily Ritual Schedule:**
    - Morning *Nitya Pooja* & Archana
    - Noon *Mahapooja* & *Naivedya*
    - Evening *Deeparadhane* / Evening Pooja
- **Seva Charges:**
    - Being a traditional, quiet rural shrine, **standardized online ticketing/online pricing does not exist** for daily rituals.
    - Basic offerings (*Tulasi Archana*, *Panchamrutha Abhisheka*, *Nitya Pooja contribution*) are modestly priced and arranged directly with the officiating temple priest (*Archaka* family) on-site.

🌺 Special Poojas & Charges

- **Vishnu Sahasranama Archana & Satyanarayana Pooja:** Arranged on special days (e.g., Ekadashi or full moon days).
- **Bhoota Kola / Nema:** Annual spirit worship ceremonies dedicated to Vyaghra Chamundi and Rakteshwari.
- **Charges:** Varies based on individual *Seva* requisitions; charges are collected directly at the temple counter or via the hereditary priest family.

🎊 Festivals Celebrated

- **Annual Temple Car Festival / Jathre:** Celebrated annually over **4 days**, starting on **Purnima (Full Moon Day)** in the solar month of **Makara** (typically around late January to early February).
- **Brahmakalashotsava:** Conducted periodically with grand community participation and traditional Vedic rituals.
- **Vaikuntha Ekadashi:** Observed with special prayers, recitations, and night-long illumination.

- **Krishna Janmashtami & Tulasi Vivaha:** Celebrated with devotional fervor.

🏡 Facilities Available for Devotees

- **Accommodation:**
  - No lodging or guest house facilities are available at the immediate temple site (as it is in a small rural village).
  - Devotees usually stay in **Mangalore city** or **Moodabidri**, both of which offer a wide variety of hotels.
- **Basic Amenities:** Basic drinking water and parking space near the village approach.

📋 Do's and Don'ts

- **Do's:**
  - **Dress Code:** Wear modest traditional Indian attire (Dhoti/Kurta for men, Saree/Salwar for women). Men are often required to remove upper garments (shirts/vests) before entering the inner sanctum courtyard.
  - **Respect Local Customs:** Respect the sacred *Bhoota Sthana* areas and local village customs.
- **Don'ts:**
  - Do not wear footwear inside the inner temple compound.
  - Photography is strictly prohibited inside the *Garbhagudi* (Sanctum).
  - Do not litter or disrupt the peaceful rural environment.

⛩️ Nearby Temples

1. **Nellitheertha Sri Somanatheshwara Temple (~3–4 km):** Famous for its natural cave shrine where devotees crawl through to obtain holy cave water/mud (*Theertha*).
2. **Muchur Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple (~3–5 km):** The sister Durga temple completing the sacred Jabali Maharishi trinity.
3. **Kateel Sri Durgaparameshwari Temple (~12 km):** One of coastal Karnataka's most prominent pilgrimage centers, located in the middle of the Nandini River.
4. **Polali Sri Rajarajeshwari Temple (~15 km):** Famous for its massive clay idols and historic heritage.

🏨 Nearby Hotels & Stay Options

- **Budget & Luxury Stays in Mangalore (20–25 km):**

    - The Gateway Hotel / Vivanta Mangalore
    - Hotel Ocean Pearl, Mangalore
    - Goldfinch Hotel, Mangalore
- **Stays in Moodabidri (15–20 km):**
    - Hotel Ashoka Suvarna Palace
    - Hotel Pandurus Comforts

🏞️ Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Pilikula Nisargadhama & Biological Park (~18 km):** Heritage village, botanical garden, zoo, and lake.
- **Moodabidri Jain Basadis / Saavira Kambada Basadi (~18 km):** The famous 1000-pillar Jain temple.
- **Panambur & Tannirbhavi Beaches (~22–25 km):** Popular coastal spots near Mangalore.

📞 Donation Info & Contact Details

- **Contact Method:**
    - Being a traditional village shrine, the temple historically accepts inquiries in person or through local postal communication addressed to the priest/trustee family.
    - **Postal Address:**
      Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana Kompadavu Village, Manjana Katte Stop Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District Karnataka – 574144

- **Donations:** Direct offerings for temple upkeep, *Annadana*, or *Sevas* can be handed over at the temple office/archaka desk on-site during temple opening hours.

ℹ️ Any Other Useful Info

- **Best Time to Visit:** Throughout the year, especially during the winter months (**October to February**) when the weather is pleasant and during the annual festival in **Makara month** (Jan/Feb).
- **Visiting Tip:** Combine your visit to Kompadavu Vishnumurthy Temple with **Nellitheertha** and **Muchur** in a single half-day itinerary to complete the pilgrimage circuit of all three temples linked to Jabali Maharishi's legend.

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Ref: GrokAI

Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple (Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana) is a small, ancient Vishnu temple in Kompadavu village, Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka. It is closely linked mythologically to the nearby Nellitheertha and Muchur temples. Information is limited because it is a modest rural shrine maintained by a local archaka family; detailed modern listings for charges, facilities, or contacts are scarce.

Location

Kompadavu village, Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka. Address reference: Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana, Kompadavu Village, Manjana Katte stop. It is near Nellitheertha and Muchur. The place is also referred to in ancient records as Kovalapura.

How to Get There

From Mangalore, take the Moodabidri road. Cross Gurupura, Kaikamba, and Ganjimatha. About 3 km from Ganjimatha, turn left toward Niddodi. After about 4 km on that road, turn left at Manjana Katte and drive roughly 2 km to the temple. It is accessible by private vehicle or local transport; nearest major hubs are Mangalore city, airport (Bajpe), and railway stations.

Speciality of This Temple

It is a quiet, ancient Vishnu shrine (deity known as Vishnu Murthy) with strong mythological ties to the Nellitheertha cave temple complex. The temple features traditional elements including a garbha gudi, prangana, theertha mantapa, and a bhoota sthana. Main associated bhootas are Vyaghra Chamundi and Rakteshwari. Rituals continue regularly despite the modest condition of the structure. It offers a serene, less-commercialized devotional atmosphere typical of Tulu Nadu village temples.

History and Legends

According to local legend, when Sri Durga appeared before Sage Jabali at the Nellitheertha cave, she granted a boon that Shiva, Vishnu, and Durga would reside in the region. This led to the establishment of the Nellitheertha Somanatha (Shiva) temple, Muchur Durga Parameshwari temple, and the Kompadavu Vishnumurthy temple. The region is linked to the story of the demon Arunasura (defeated by Durga in bee form at Kateel) and Jabali's penance. The temple is described as ancient and historic by local accounts, though specific construction dates or patronage details are not widely documented. Worship has been maintained continuously by a dedicated local archaka family.

Architecture

Traditional small South Indian/Tulu Nadu style village temple. Features include a garbha gudi (sanctum), outer and inner prangana (courtyards), theertha mantapa, temple entrance, and a separate bhoota sthana. Photos from earlier visits show a simple structure that was not in excellent condition at the time of documentation (around 2009), with the focus remaining on the deity and ongoing worship rather than elaborate architecture.

Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main deity**: Sri Vishnumurthy (a form of Lord Vishnu).

- **Associated**: Bhootas — primarily Vyaghra Chamundi and Rakteshwari (typical of the region's daiva/bhoota worship traditions alongside the main deity).

No extensive list of other sub-shrines is commonly documented.

Daily Rituals and Poojas and Their Charges

Daily worship and rituals are performed regularly by the local archaka family. Specific timings, detailed schedules, or standardized charges are not publicly listed in

available sources (typical for small village temples). Devotees can inquire on-site for basic offerings, archana, or naivedya. Charges, if any, are generally modest and arranged locally.

Special Poojas and Their Charges

No detailed public list of special sevas or fixed charges is available in sources. Special offerings would follow local Tulu Nadu customs and can be arranged with the archaka. During the annual festival, additional rituals occur.

Festivals Celebrated

The annual festival lasts 4 days, starting on Purnima (full moon day) in the solar month of Makara (typically around January–February). A comment from a local notes Brahmakalashotsava around early February in at least one year. The festival includes traditional rituals; best time to visit overall is year-round.

Facilities Available for Devotees (such as Accommodation)

Limited information; as a small village temple, dedicated on-site accommodation, large halls, or extensive amenities are not prominently mentioned. Basic facilities (if any) would be minimal. Devotees typically stay in Mangalore city or nearby towns and visit as a day trip. Parking and basic access exist per route descriptions. Confirm current conditions locally.

Do’s and Don’ts

Standard Hindu temple etiquette applies:

- Dress modestly (traditional or conservative attire preferred).

- Remove footwear before entering.

- Maintain silence and cleanliness in the premises.

- Follow instructions of the archaka/priests.

- Respect the bhoota sthana and local customs.

- Photography may be restricted inside the sanctum—ask first.

Avoid non-vegetarian items, alcohol, or disruptive behavior on temple grounds.

Nearby Temples

- Nellitheertha Sri Somanatheshwara Cave Temple (very close; linked by legend; features a unique cave with Shiva Lingam and seasonal access).

- Muchur Durga Parameshwari Temple (linked by the same legend).

- Kateel Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple (famous regional shrine, associated with the Arunasura legend).

Other temples in the broader Mangalore/Moodabidri area are :

Nearby Hotels

Primarily in Mangalore city (approx. distance via the described route) or Surathkal/nearby towns. Options range from budget lodges to mid-range hotels. Search current listings for Mangalore or Moodabidri-area stays; no temple-specific lodgings are documented.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- Nellitheertha Cave Temple (spiritual + natural cave experience).

- Kateel Temple and surrounding area.

- Moodabidri (Jain temples, including Saavira Kambada Basadi / Thousand Pillars Temple, roughly in the broader region).

- Mangalore city attractions, beaches, and other temples.

The area offers rural greenery and a peaceful setting.

Donation Info with Contact Phone Number

No official modern phone number, website, or online donation details are readily available in public sources. The 2009 documentation lists contact only via snail mail to the temple address (Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana, Kompadavu Village, Manjana Katte stop, Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka). For donations or inquiries, visit in person or contact via local residents/archaka family. Contributions support basic upkeep and rituals.

Any Other Info

The temple is best experienced as part of a visit to the linked Nellitheertha–Muchur–Kompadavu sacred cluster. It remains a living place of worship maintained with dedication despite its modest scale. Conditions, exact timings, and any renovations may have changed since older documentation—local inquiry on arrival is recommended. Best visited year-round; combine with nearby sites for a fuller pilgrimage. Sources primarily draw from regional temple documentation focused on Tulu Nadu shrines.

For the most current details (especially pooja charges, exact festival dates, or contacts), visiting the temple or checking with local residents near Manjana Katte/Nellitheertha is advised, as small village temples often lack extensive online presence.

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Ref: perplexityAI

Sri Vishnumurthy Temple, Kompadavu, Mangalore

Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple is a small, ancient Vishnu shrine in Kompadavu village of Dakshina Kannada district. It is especially significant because of its traditional connection with the nearby Muchur Durga Parameshwari Temple and Nellitheertha Somanatha Temple. [1][2]

Location

- **Temple:** Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana, Kompadavu Village.

- **Taluk/District:** Mangaluru Taluk, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka.

- **Postal area:** Kompadavu Proper, Karnataka 574144.

- **Nearest major city:** Mangaluru, approximately 23 km away.

- **Nearby landmark:** Manjana Katte stop.

- **Setting:** A quiet rural area surrounded by the traditional cultural landscape of Tulu Nadu. [1][2]

> Devotees should verify the exact road condition and temple opening hours locally before travelling, as online information is limited and not fully consistent.

How to Get There

From Mangaluru by road

The commonly described route is:

1. Travel from Mangaluru towards Moodabidri.

2. Cross Gurupura, Kaikamba and Ganjimatha.

3. About 3 km after Ganjimatha, turn towards Niddodi.

4. Continue approximately 4 km and turn at Manjana Katte.

5. Travel around 2 km to reach the temple. [1]

A private vehicle or taxi is the most convenient option because the final approach is through a rural road. Visitors using public transport may travel towards Ganjimatha, Niddodi or Manjana Katte and arrange a local auto-rickshaw or taxi for the last stretch.

Suggested navigation

Search for **“Sri Vishnumurthy Temple, Kompadavu”** or **“Kompadavu Shri Vishnumurthy Temple”** in Google Maps, and confirm the result with local residents before entering the final village road.

Speciality of the Temple

The temple is known for:

- Worship of **Sri Vishnumurthy**, a regional form of Lord Vishnu.

- Its ancient association with the sacred sites of **Muchur** and **Nellitheertha**.

- Worship of the guardian spirits **Vyaghra Chamundi** and **Rakteshwari**.

- The continuation of traditional worship despite the temple's modest rural setting.

- Annual observances involving special worship, community participation and Bhoota Kola traditions. [3][1]

In Tulu Nadu, temples often preserve both mainstream Hindu deity worship and local daiva or bhoota traditions. Kompadavu reflects this distinctive religious culture.

History and Legends

Local tradition connects Kompadavu with the legend of **Jabali Maharishi** and Nellitheertha. According to the traditional account, Goddess Durga appeared before Sage Jabali and blessed the region, declaring that Shiva, Vishnu and Durga would reside there.

The three associated sacred centres are traditionally identified as:

- **Nellitheertha Somanatha Temple:** Shiva.

- **Kompadavu Vishnumurthy Temple:** Vishnu.

- **Muchur Durga Parameshwari Temple:** Durga. [1]

Some modern descriptions state that the temple is more than 1,000 years old, but a securely documented foundation inscription or official historical record was not located in the available sources. Therefore, the 1,000-year claim should be presented as a **local or traditional belief**, not as a conclusively established archaeological date. [3]

The place is also referred to as **Kovalapura** in some traditional accounts. [1]

Architecture

Available descriptions portray the temple as a modest traditional temple of coastal Karnataka:

- Small sanctum dedicated to Vishnumurthy.

- Sloping tiled roof suited to the heavy rainfall of coastal Karnataka.

- Traditional wooden elements.

- Laterite-stone construction and simple flooring.

- Rural Tulu Nadu architectural character rather than a large urban temple complex. [4]

The available sources do not provide a verified architectural plan, inscriptional details, exact age of the present structure or a complete list of subsidiary shrines. The temple's present appearance may also have undergone repairs over time.

Main Deity and Subdeities

Main deity

- **Sri Vishnumurthy:** A form of Lord Vishnu and the principal deity of the temple. [3][1]

Guardian deities or bhootas

- **Vyaghra Chamundi**

- **Rakteshwari** [1]

These guardian traditions are important in the religious practice of coastal Karnataka. Their worship should not automatically be equated with ordinary subsidiary idols in the Vaishnava temple sense; they belong to the region's distinct daiva-aradhane tradition.

Daily Rituals and Timings

Published sources give differing timings:

Source-reported timing	Details
Morning and evening schedule	6:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.–7:30 p.m. wordpress
Another listed schedule	8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.; 6:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m. wordpress

The daily routine generally includes opening worship, alankara, archana, naivedya, deeparadhana and evening worship, but a detailed official daily timetable was not found online. Because the reported timings differ, devotees should confirm the schedule with the temple priest or local management before visiting.

Poojas and Charges

No verified, current official list of daily seva charges for Kompadavu Temple was found in the available sources. Therefore, the following charges should **not** be assumed to apply to this temple:

- Archana.

- Abhisheka.

- Panchamrutha seva.

- Alankara pooja.

- Maha pooja.

- Special naivedya.

- Bhoota or daiva-related offerings.

Charges can change according to the temple committee, materials used and festival season. Devotees should ask for the current receipt-based rate list at the temple office or through the authorised priest.

Practical advice

- Pay only at the official temple counter or to an authorised person.

- Request a receipt for every seva or donation.

- Confirm whether the charge includes prasada, materials, priest dakshina or separate contributions.

- Do not rely on charges quoted for other Mangaluru temples; published examples from other temples are not applicable to Kompadavu. [6]

Special Poojas and Festivals

The principal annual festival is traditionally observed for **four days beginning on Makara Purnima**, generally falling in January or February. **The celebration may include:**

- Special poojas.

- Processional or ceremonial worship.

- Bhoota Kola or daiva-related rituals.

- Community participation.

- Annadana or community meals. [3][1]

Some accounts also mention observances connected with:

- **Vaikuntha Ekadashi**

- **Sri Krishna Janmashtami**

- **Tulasi Vivaha** [3]

Festival dates and the exact sequence of rituals should be confirmed locally because the schedule follows the traditional calendar and may vary each year.

Devotee Facilities

Publicly verified information about facilities at the temple is limited.

Likely or reported facilities

- Basic worship and darshan.

- Local priestly assistance.

- Festival-time community arrangements.

- Possible prasada or community meal during major events.

Facilities not confirmed online

- Temple-owned accommodation.

- Cloakroom.

- Wheelchair access.

- Formal parking area.

- Online booking.

- Digital donation facility.

- Regular annadana.

- Published seva counter.

Devotees should preferably stay in Mangaluru or another larger nearby town and visit the temple as a day trip. Small rural temples may have limited toilets, food outlets and medical facilities.

Do’s and Don’ts

Do’s

- Dress modestly and traditionally.

- Remove footwear before entering the temple area.

- Follow instructions from the archaka or temple committee.

- Maintain silence and cleanliness.

- Ask permission before photographing the sanctum, rituals or daiva performances.

- Carry sufficient cash because digital payment facilities may not be available.

- Attend Bhoota Kola or other traditional ceremonies respectfully and without disturbing the ritual space.

Don’ts

- Do not enter restricted areas of the sanctum.

- Do not touch idols, ritual objects or offerings without permission.

- Do not photograph ritual performances if the organisers prohibit it.

- Do not consume alcohol or non-vegetarian food near the temple premises.

- Do not litter or play loud music.

- Do not make unverified claims about miracles, possession rituals or guaranteed results.

- Do not hand over donations to unauthorised intermediaries.

Nearby Temples

The most important nearby temple circuit includes:

Temple	Significance
Muchur Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple	Traditionally associated with Goddess Durga and linked to the Kompadavu–Nellitheertha legend. wordpress
Nellitheertha Somanatha Temple	Shiva temple associated with the cave and Jabali Maharishi tradition. wordpress
Other village temples in the Niddodi–Ganjimatha region	Local shrines that can be visited depending on route and opening hours.

A combined visit to Kompadavu, Muchur and Nellitheertha is especially meaningful for devotees interested in the region's shared mythology.

Nearby Tourist Spots

Depending on the route and available time, visitors may consider:

- **Nellitheertha cave and temple area**, subject to local access rules.

- **Muchur Durga Parameshwari Temple.**

- **Mangaluru city temples and beaches.**

- **Moodabidri**, known for its historic Jain and cultural heritage.

- **Karkala**, if extending the journey towards Jain monuments and other heritage sites.

For Nellitheertha cave visits, check seasonal access, safety conditions and local instructions in advance.

Donation and Contact Information

A reliable, temple-specific public phone number or official online donation account could not be verified from the available sources. One older temple directory gives the postal address but says that contact was through correspondence rather than a published telephone number. [1]

Address for enquiries

Sri Vishnumurthy Devasthana

Kompadavu Village, Manjana Katte Stop,

Mangaluru Taluk, Dakshina Kannada,

Karnataka, India. [1]

Safe donation procedure

- Visit the temple office personally, if possible.

- Ask for the authorised bank account or UPI QR code.

- Verify that the account name matches the temple trust or devasthana.

- Obtain an official receipt.

- Avoid sending money to phone numbers circulated through unofficial social-media posts.

- For festival donations, confirm the name of the organising committee and the purpose of the contribution.

The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department provides an official contact portal for enquiries concerning temples under its administrative jurisdiction, although this does not by itself confirm that Kompadavu Temple is listed there. [8]

Suggested One-Day Visit

A practical itinerary from Mangaluru could be:

1. Start early from Mangaluru.

2. Visit Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple during the confirmed morning opening.

3. Proceed towards Muchur Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple.

4. Visit Nellitheertha Somanatha Temple, subject to access and cave timings.

5. Return to Mangaluru or stay in a nearby town.

6. During festival days, allow extra time for parking, crowds and ritual proceedings.

Important Verification Note

For a formal brochure, presentation or ebook, clearly distinguish between **verified information**, **local tradition** and **unavailable details**. The temple's location, associated temples, guardian deities, route and annual festival are supported by published descriptions, but current seva charges, official phone number, accommodation and complete historical documentation require direct confirmation from the temple authorities. [1][2]

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Connection between Kompadavu Vishnumurthy and Muchur Durga Temple:

Traditional Connection

Kompadavu Sri Vishnumurthy Temple and Muchur Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple are traditionally regarded as two parts of a sacred three-temple complex, together with Nellitheertha Somanatha Temple. Their connection is based mainly on local legend and regional religious tradition, rather than on a documented administrative merger. [1][2]

Common Legend

According to the legend, Sage Jabali performed intense penance in the Nellitheertha cave. Goddess Durga appeared before him and blessed the region, declaring that the three principal divine powers would be worshipped nearby:

- **Shiva** at Nellitheertha as Somanatha.

- **Durga or Shakti** at Muchur as Durga Parameshwari.

- **Vishnu** at Kompadavu as Vishnumurthy. [1][2]

Thus, Muchur represents the Shakti aspect, while Kompadavu represents the Vishnu aspect within the same sacred landscape.

Spiritual Meaning

The three temples are popularly understood as a local religious trinity:

Temple	Deity	Traditional significance
Nellitheertha	Somanatha, Shiva	Shiva principle
Muchur	Durga Parameshwari	Shakti or protective power
Kompadavu	Vishnumurthy, Vishnu	Vishnu principle and preservation

Some devotional accounts describe visiting all three temples as a spiritually meaningful pilgrimage circuit. This is a customary belief among devotees, not a universally prescribed religious requirement.

|## Geographical Relationship

The temples are located relatively close to one another in the rural region around Mangaluru, Muchur and Nellitheertha. Kompadavu is described as being near both Muchur and Nellitheertha, making it possible for devotees to visit them together in one day, subject to road conditions and temple timings. [1][5]

Ritual and Cultural Link

The relationship also reflects the characteristic religious culture of Tulu Nadu, where Sanskritic Hindu deities such as Vishnu and Durga are worshipped alongside local guardian spirits and daivas. Muchur is associated with Durga Parameshwari and local bhoota traditions, while Kompadavu is associated with Vishnumurthy and guardian deities such as Vyaghra Chamundi and Rakteshwari. [1][2]

However, available public sources do not establish that the two temples share the same management committee, priesthood, bank account, or official festival administration. Those details should be confirmed directly with the respective temple authorities.

Simple Explanation

The connection can be stated as follows:

> **According to local tradition, Goddess Durga blessed the Nellitheertha region so that Shiva, Durga and Vishnu would be worshipped in three nearby sacred centres. Muchur became the shrine of Durga Parameshwari, Kompadavu became the shrine of Vishnumurthy, and Nellitheertha became the shrine of Somanatha.**

This makes the three temples a culturally important sacred circuit of **Shiva, Shakti and Vishnu** in the Tulu Nadu region.

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History of Sage Jabali in Tulu Nadu regional folklore:

Jabali in Tulu Nadu Folklore

In the folklore of coastal Karnataka, Sage Jabali—often called **Jabali Maharishi**—is remembered as an ascetic whose penance helped establish the sacred network around **Nellitheertha, Muchur and Kompadavu**. This is a regional sacred tradition connected with temple legends, not a fully documented historical biography of a person who can be dated through inscriptions. [1]

The Nellitheertha Story

The central episode is associated with the **Nellitheertha cave:**

1. Jabali is said to have been performing severe penance in the cave.

2. The demon **Arunasura**, according to the local narrative, had received the sacred Gayatri Mantra from Jabali.

3. Arunasura misused the spiritual power and began troubling the world.

4. After learning of the demon’s actions, Jabali prayed to Goddess Durga for protection.

5. Goddess Durga appeared and promised to destroy Arunasura.

6. She later assumed the form of **Bhramari**, a swarm of bees or wasps, and killed the demon. [1]

The Arunasura episode is also strongly associated with **Kateel Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple**, where the goddess is believed to have defeated the demon on the banks of the Nandini River. [2][1]

Connection with Three Temples

The most important local belief is that Goddess Durga blessed Jabali and the surrounding region with three nearby sacred centres:

- **Nellitheertha:** Lord Somanatha or Shiva.

- **Muchur:** Goddess Durga Parameshwari.

- **Kompadavu:** Lord Vishnumurthy or Vishnu. [1]

This tradition explains why devotees regard these shrines as a connected pilgrimage circuit representing **Shiva, Shakti and Vishnu**. The connection is primarily mythological and devotional; available public material does not prove that the three temples have always had one common administrative institution. [3][1]

Jabali's Religious Role

Jabali is not remembered merely as a wandering sage in this folklore. He performs three important roles:

- **Tapasvi:** His penance sanctifies the Nellitheertha cave.

- **Spiritual teacher:** The story says that he gave Arunasura the Gayatri Mantra.

- **Protector of the region:** After recognising the danger created by Arunasura, he invokes Goddess Durga to restore dharma.

The narrative therefore presents Jabali as a sage whose spiritual power must be guided by wisdom and responsibility.

Relation to Kateel

The Nellitheertha–Muchur–Kompadavu legend is closely linked with the wider Kateel tradition. In the Kateel narrative, Durga destroys Arunasura by taking the form of Bhramari and subsequently remains associated with the sacred region. [2][1]

In regional storytelling, these traditions are often woven together as follows:

- Jabali performs tapas at Nellitheertha.

- Durga responds to his prayer.

- Arunasura is defeated at Kateel.

- Durga blesses the region with nearby Shiva, Durga and Vishnu shrines.

- Nellitheertha, Muchur and Kompadavu become linked sacred places.

Historical Assessment

It is important to distinguish between **folklore, temple tradition and verifiable history**. The sources available for this account are mainly devotional and regional descriptions; they do not provide an inscription, dated manuscript or archaeological report proving the historical presence of Jabali in Tulu Nadu. [3][1]

For a scholarly presentation, the account may be worded as:

> “According to the regional sacred tradition of Tulu Nadu, Sage Jabali performed penance at the Nellitheertha cave and invoked Goddess Durga to defeat Arunasura. The same tradition associates his blessing with the establishment or sanctification of the nearby temples at Nellitheertha, Muchur and Kompadavu.”

This wording respects the devotional importance of the story without presenting a sacred legend as independently verified chronology.

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Photos

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Videos

Sri Vishnumurthy Temple, Kompadavu (0.39 min):

https://youtu.be/NiVtpKQvPiM?si=mjO3LyBtd7Ja57u6

Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
August 8, 2026

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